Periodical
FEBRUARY, 1933

THE

FIFTEEN CENTS

CRISIS

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A WOMAN PHYSICIAN

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THE CRISIS

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A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, *Editor and Manager*

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News and Thought

AS THE CROW FLIES

The universe is an expanding bubble and was nothing ten million years ago. Light is a series of little balls thrown in a curve, so thinks the colored scientist, Ramand.

•

Mrs. Edith Lesson Everett was born in England, married a Virginian, and lived in Richmond twenty years. Recently, she spoke in England on Virginia and said: "The natives have no mentality." My, wasn't Virginia mad. But Mrs. Everett explains it all beautifully. By "natives" she meant Negroes. Virginia was perfectly satisfied.

•

U. S. A., 1933: 10,000,000 idle; 2 or 3 million on the verge of starvation; Radio City opens with 6,000 seats in its theatre and 2 Roxy Theatres show what ladies are wearing at Palm Beach. Some fool world.

•

You can kill a U. S. citizen (if he's black) and it won't cost anybody a cent. But when Oklahoma killed 3 Mexicans and pronounced her brave deputy sheriffs "not guilty" of murder, it cost Uncle Sam $30,000, "without reference to legal liability."

•

The present tariff is the most successful piece of legislation which we have put over in many a day. It is designed to stop low foreigners from selling us cheap goods and in the last year it cut our foreign trade 67%, England with her new tariff lost 57% and France, 54%. And yet nobody seems satisfied. Why not make foreign trade a capital offense and have done with it.

•

Mr. Insull has been tried in Greece for stealing in Chicago and adjudged a pure soul. Great idea! Why not try Stalin in New York? And Ramsay Macdonald in Persia? And Japan in San Francisco? There sure are great possibilities in this kind of trial.

•

The Twentieth Century Fund finds that "The field of economics still receives surprisingly little attention from American foundations. Only $825,000 of grants out of the total of $54,600,000 were given to it—a proportion of only 1.5 per cent." Puzzles you does it? Well, it's clear as crystal to us.

•

The Inter-Collegiate Socialists have not only repudiated Socialism but want to change the name of their magazine "Revolt". Why not call it "The Kiss!"

•

Georgia is all het up about the cruel attacks on her chaingang. Why without her revenue from the sale of crime to private profiteers the State would have to cease leading civilization.

•

We want to bring nearer the day when we face the crucial and insistent problem of individual income and become wise enough to maintain that income is a reward for service; that without service, there should be no income, and that the need of service is infinite and unemployment impossible in a normal world. We believe that a realization of this truth is absolutely necessary for the real emancipation of our people and all other people.

The Crisis was founded in 1910. It is published monthly at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., by Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The subscription price is $1.50 a year or 15c a copy. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage and while The Crisis uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.

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CRISIS SCHOOL DIRECTORY

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THE PRESIDENT, Lincoln University, Chester County, Pennsylvania

The Health of Black Folk

BACK in the dark ages when Frederick Hoffman published his "Race Traits and Tendencies" of the American Negro everything was nicely settled by science. The Negro was going to die out, and that not because he was poor and ignorant but simply because he was a Negro. Statistics proved it! Today, however, we have changed all that, and as Dr. Louis Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life and student of health says:

"The pessimism which prevailed thirty and more years ago with regard to his future is now no longer even remotely justified. The doleful prophecies of those who saw the race problem solved through his extinction have been absolutely discredited by recent events. A race which lives in many areas under what are still rather primitive conditions of sanitation is today enjoying an expectation of life of about forty-six years, which is equal to that of white Americans only thirty years ago. In comparison with a death rate of 35 to 40 per 1,000 in Reconstruction days, the Negro mortality is now only about 17 per 1,000—a death rate about the same as the rate for a number of European countries before the World War."

The Negro death rate is not accurately known because of our incomplete vital data. According to official reports, there was in 1927, 17.3 annual deaths per thousand. While this may be called a normal death rate for persons in the economic and social position of Negroes, nevertheless, it is not by any means satisfactory. Compared, for instance, with the average of the nation, the Negro death rate is nearly two-thirds higher than that of the whites, and while the average white man at birth may expect to live fifty-four years, the average colored man can only expect at present to live forty years. What is the cause of this?

Five diseases (tuberculosis, cancer, heart disease, cerebral hemorrhage, pneumonia) together with fatal accidents, account for two-thirds of the mortality of Negroes. Other causes in which the death rate of Negroes is approximately double that of whites, are typhoid fever, whooping cough, bronchitis and puerperal difficulties. Our influenza death rate is two and a half times higher, while certain other causes like acute nephritis, typhoid fever, malaria, pellagra and homicides run from three to eleven times higher.

The most serious disease among Negroes is tuberculosis. In 1920 the rate was 202 per 100,000 as compared with 85.7 for whites. Pneumonia came second with 145.9 as compared with 97.1 for whites, while acute nephritis and Bright's disease came fourth with 104.3 for Negroes, 28.0 for whites. In 1925 the importance of organic diseases of the heart was revealed as a leading cause of death. Following this, in numerical order of seriousness, were tuberculosis of the respiratory system, pneumonia, external causes (excluding suicide and homicide), congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy, cerebral hemorrhage and softening, and cancer. These eight diseases were responsible for over 58 per cent of Negro deaths.

The susceptibility of Negroes to tuberculosis; the fact that over 50% of them are infected when they grow up, and also the fact that the disease is not hereditary as we used to think, shows not any lack of "racial" resistance, but the result among people who are poor and live in poor surroundings, with bad air and bad habits, dirt, lack of proper food, who sleep in crowded, unventilated rooms and wear improper and insufficient clothing. These are the causes of tuberculosis and pneumonia among us.

Every year, 35,000 Negroes die from tuberculosis in this country and at all times, 440,000 Negroes are ill with the disease. The disease is one of young persons; our exceptional rates come between the ages of 20-45 and our highest at the age of 25. One thing alone encourages us and that is that Negro mortality from tuberculosis has been declining rapidly in the last fifteen years. It was 463 per hundred thousand in 1910 and 239 in 1921. In New York City, 1910-1921, it dropped from 617 to 299.

Venereal diseases take a great toll from Negroes through sickness and death. This is not because of any greater amount of sexual immorality but because of the false shame which prevents infected persons from seeking or receiving the proper treatment. Among the better class whites, the facts are studiously concealed, which makes Negro rates appear higher.

Syphilis is a large factor in the Negro death rate, not only in itself but for the degenerative diseases which it superinduces. Here again there are ridiculous exaggerations of the amount of syphilis among Negroes, ranging from 3.2% to 75%. As a matter of fact, it is probably about 1½ times the rate for the whites, which is quite bad enough, even when we remember that the white rate is artificially lowered.

Cancer has apparently increased among both whites and Negroes, chiefly because diagnosis is better today than formerly.

Deaths and sickness from pregnancy and child birth are unfavorable for colored folks, and organic heart disease has a largely increased death rate for Negroes.

The death of children is a distressing cause of our high death rate. It is greater today than for whites in practically every registration area. Measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria are more serious for whites than for Negroes; whooping cough, convulsions and syphilis are higher for Negroes. In 1925, the Negro infant mortality rate was 110.8 and per thousand, while it was 68.3 for whites. Even at this, the Negro death rate has been greatly reduced, being 261 in 1910. There are, on the other hand, a number of diseases beside those mentioned where the Negro death rate is smaller, as, for instance, in erysipelas, some forms of cancer, diabetes, infantile paralysis, and perhaps recovery from wounds and major surgical operations, and in diseases of the nervous system. Negro teeth are probably better.

Life

By Wendell Phillips Layton

A SIP of earth's unstable ways,
Then death's cold dart,
Then what?

Making of Man

By Wendell Phillips Layton

GOD first made earth.
Then stood beside a silent stream
And by His image cast shaped man.

The Consumptive

By Langston Hughes

ALL day in the sun
That he loved so
He sat,
Feeling life go.

All night in bed
Waiting for sleep
He lay,
Feeling death creep—

Steady—like fire
From a slow spark,
Choking his breath
And burning the dark.

Souvenir

By Marcus B. Christian

ONLY one kiss to me
Out of the night;
Lips fluttering to free
Heart-cries in flight;
Hold me, dear, close to thee—
Teach me delight.

Molten words, spoken low,
Close to mine ear;
Soft laughter, broken so
Soon by a tear;
Love's only token—O!
Heart-souvenir.

The Church and Black Folk

By JOHN ALLEYNE HOWELL

Vicar St. Michael and All Angels, Philadelphia

I HAPPENED to see a reprint of the enclosed copy of a letter I wrote *The Living Church,* Milwaukee, relative to the All Souls', New York, disturbance. The reprint was so muddled that I am sending you a copy of the letter.

Bishop Manning's position in the trouble at All Souls' Church, N. Y., is to be commended most highly. We need more catholic-minded like him, both Bishops and Priests, in the American Church. For therein segregation of white and colored seems to be the order of the day, and has also been carried to the colonial possessions of the United States. Formerly, those possessions had no colored congregations, except dissenting chapels; the white and colored people worshipped together. I was born in the West Indies of English parents, and I never heard of a colored Church. My "Mammy" took her communion beside my Mother, and sat in the family pew. But wherever the American Flag flies today that is all changed; the colored people must have their own places of worship. I tried recently to get a respectable colored woman into one of the Sisterhoods; I failed because only white women could become nuns in American Sisterhoods.

Two fine, gentlemanly and refined boys were refused admittance to Kent School because they were colored. And these are Orders of men and women in the Church whose boast is that she is Catholic. In the Philadelphia Divinity School the colored men have to eat at a separate table,—even our divinity students, in this diocese at least, being tinctured with this spirit of segregation. The colored Clericus of the Diocese protested; but so far as I know, no change has been made. It is all iniquitous,—if the Church is truly Catholic. The superiority of the white race to the colored is all moonshine. Within the two races we have superior individuals; but the colored race is by no means inferior to the white race. Given a chance, and one will find just as refined and cultured people among the dark brethren as we find among the white folk. But they are so immoral! Who taught them their morals? We white people,—and not merely the "white-trash" of our race, but the presumably genteel white men. The colored race has not one single vice that is not to be found among us white people; and the most degrading vices of the former have been their heritage from their contact with the latter. I think Father Dodd is to be congratulated that he has such a scrap on his hands; and I sincerely hope that he sticks to his guns, and shoots to kill. I am thankful every day of my life that I was promoted to the cure of colored people in this city of Philadelphia. I am glad to call them Brethren in the flesh as well as in the Lord. With God it is not the color of the skin which makes a man acceptable to Him; and many a white face is black, and many a colored face is white in His eyes.

I should like you to call the letter to the attention of the organization, (I hear such exists), which defends the interests of colored people,—and this particularly in reference to the "Jim Crow" table established in the Philadelphia Divinity School.

The Catholic Church, in both its Roman and Protestant Episcopal branches, claims Revealed Knowledge and Divine Guidance in its leadership of men. Nevertheless, it seems to be a bit mixed up when it comes to colored folk, at least in America. Roman Catholics train and ordain almost no colored priests and keep Negro students out of most of their schools. Episcopalians have recently been fighting in New York to keep black parishioners from being put out of a church where they are becoming too numerous. Last year in Brooklyn, they were invited to leave a church under similar circumstances. Yet now and then comes a clear, ringing voice of protest like that which we are pleased to publish today.

This outrageous action in a seminary preparing young men for the Sacred Priesthood in the Episcopal Church, should be publicly exposed; and the Diocesan Authorities asked to give some explanation for their action. The Dean of the seminary has this excuse I know: The white seminarians demanded this "Jim Crow" table in their dining-room. He gave the colored men the chance to express their opinions, and not one of them objected. Naturally so; for if they kicked against this outrage, the report would be made from this end of the line to their Diocesans (some of them come from Southern Dioceses), that they were high-minded, and wished to break down the color-line. This would simply mean that these men would "get the air,"—be ecclesiastically tarred and feathered, and told to find their level among the hod-carriers and porters of the work-a-day world.

Maybe, it is no affair of mine,—especially so since the colored men involved are not willing to take their own part, and fight the matter out with the Dean and the Bishop of the Diocese. One of these men has been dismissed, not because he objected to the Dean's weakness in yielding to the white men, but because, as he tells me, he "let the cat out of the bag,"—publicly made known the "Jim Crow Table." I wonder if the seminary Authorities hoped to keep the matter "under their hats," even though they knew that the victims of this outrage were so cowed, or cowardly, that they would not mention it. They reckoned without their host in this one man. It is too bad that this fellow did not, at the private meeting with the Dean, tell him frankly that he would not submit to being discriminated against in the seminary whose Gospel, taught these white and colored men, makes no distinction in the color of a man's skin.

It surprises me that there was not one white man in the seminary with red blood enough in his veins to object to this separate table for the colored men; but I suppose that he thought, if there was one such man, that it was easier to follow the line of least resistance, and submit to the tradition that "the nigger was not created by God to be the white man's equal,"—as a Southerner, answering my letter (privately), in the Living Church, averred. That letter was simply vitriolic towards my stand in behalf of the colored man. I have noticed that those "born to the purple" in either race, South or North, act and speak gentlemanly and lady-like towards one another; nor do they feel that their dignity is being lowered should they sit beside a colored person at a table. That is left to the "poor white-trash" of my race: Men and women who delight to call the colored man, "the nigger,"—those who think more of clothes than they do of character, of money than manhood, of a white face than a clean heart. What are these unmitigated snobs and cads going to do in that Country in which character alone is the key to the Presence Chamber of The King of Kings?

If in the common Household of the Faith (and that the Catholic Faith), on earth they must eat alone and apart from their colored brethren, do they hope to get the same consideration in the other world in which God asks none, Who are you? but What are you? It looks to me that men so lacking Christian love and the sense of a common brotherhood in this world will find in the life beyond their place set apart with creatures of their ilk and persuasion. But it will be the place where God is not.

I hate to see injustice done to anyone,—of any race or condition. That is why I'm writing as I do. I realize where my position will land me in this Diocese. But as rector of a parish of colored people whom I love, and who are worthy of my love in every respect, I take the stand I do. Your organization will find me ready to go with its members to interview the Dean of the Seminary, or the Bishop of the Diocese. I hate a fight; but in a just cause I give no quarter.

Can a Colored Woman be a Physician?

DOWN in Philadelphia in one of its characteristic narrow streets some fifteen blocks north of Market, there is a typical Philadelphia house of the middle-class, neat brick, with a physician's sign outside," Dr. Virginia M. Alexander."

Within there is a waiting room, a doctor's office, a little operating room a dining room and a kitchen. Upstairs, there is what the English call a "bed-sitting room," and two rooms fitted up as hospital wards. Above are two more bedrooms.

This is the "Aspiranto Health Home" and here 20 children have been born in the last two years, and sixty-four patients treated. In five years' practice close to 2,000 patients have had office and home care, forty-three babies have been brought into the world in their own home or in hospitals and an extraordinary work for health, advice and uplift carried on by one girl still in her early thirties.

A good many people looking at Virginia Alexander would say she was too young and too good-natured to be a successful physician. Some folk have made tragic mistakes by not being able to recognize her extraordinary skill, and far beyond that her splendid sacrifice and devotion. As a business woman, she is the joke of her friends; forgetting to collect her fees, handing them back to the poor, furnishing medicine for nothing, working endlessly with her strong young body, and whirling her little Ford through Philadelphia streets with hair-raising accuracy. But among physicians and among patients who know, Virginia Alexander has answered the question as to whether a colored woman can succeed in her profession.

She was born in Philadelphia on Carpenter Street, one of four children, two boys and two girls. The oldest boy, Raymond Pace Alexander, is one of the best colored lawyers of the present generation; his brother, Scholley, is a clerk in his office. The sister, Irene, was formerly bookkeeper in the defunct Brown and Stevens Bank.

Virginia went through the High School with a brilliant record and entered the University of Pennsylvania. Her mother died and her father lost his business of riding master. She had to work, turn and twist; she served as waitress, as a maid, as a clerk,—anything and everything, until she had pushed herself through college. Then, there was the wall of the Medical School. It seemed at first impossible, but by work and outside aid of a philanthropic friend, Virginia went through.

Dr. Alexander

The difficulty there, however, was not simply that of money. The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania at that time and perhaps even now distinctly did not want nor encourage colored students. To survive the first year at the Woman's Medical College, and to save one's soul, required not brilliance but a far-fixed vision and tremendous physical strength.

The difficulties which they threw in the way of colored girls are almost inconceivable. There was one professor who took especial delight and pains in retelling to his classes, where there were colored students, every discreditable, dirty and insulting story about colored people that he could think of; and when on complaint the Dean had to interfere, the professor simply walked in and lectured these girls about trying to "get above their people!" It did not make any difference what they tried to accomplish, they must remember that they were still "Negroes!"

Virginia got through and today she is on the staff of the Hospital of that same Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; and also on the staff of the Out Patient Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, working in heart diseases; and of Douglass Hospital. She tried to interne at the Philadelphia General Hospital but the Director of Health, Dr. Krewson, told her that she would not be appointed even if she stood "first in a thousand applicants!" Even the colored Kansas City General Hospital hesitated at a woman interne but Virginia became its first. She began practice in Philadelphia and now has a large clientele among colored people and many whites; she has had extraordinary success in obstetrical work, and has carried on her little sanitarium.

With all this she keeps on studying. She continues with lectures in the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania; she has helped operate at her "College Hospital," and at other places.

One professor of women's diseases at Pennsylvania Hospital said of her one time, when she was right for the third successive time in a case difficult to diagnose, "If that woman were to call up and say that she had a man in labor, I should say, 'send him, Doctor,' for I'd know she was right."

Dr. Alexander spends an endless amount of time following her patients to hospitals, checking on her diagnoses, both medical and surgical, standing by her patients when operated upon and visiting them afterwards. She never charges for this but claims the service to be a necessary part of her own education, and a requirement for the future care of her patients. This service probably more than anything else has had the effect of staving or definitely dulling the edge of increased practices of segregation and discrimination in most if not all the hospitals of Philadelphia.

Her "Aspiranto Health Home" was started two years ago and is the beginning of what Dr. Alexander likes to call a socialized or unit practice of medicine. It is a "teaching home" for maternity patients for delivery and two weeks post natal care where she, her nurses and housekeeper, can be in continual attendance; where the patients may learn not only how to nurse the baby but the whys of schedule, rest, food, etc.; a place where one may not feel dread during the hours before delivery, and where husband or relatives may visit when they will. Or again a nervous teacher or a worn housewife, a business man or a thrifty laborer may come here and rest, having medical attendance, tonsilectomy or other minor operations or treatments with the attention of the Doctor and her helpers.

As the work grows, Doctor Alexander wants to have associated with her other physicians, nurses, technicians and dietitians, all housed under the same roof during business hours.

In this socialized practice of medicine, Virginia Alexander hopes to attract new young physicians who have a vision of community service. Each physician will begin his or her own private general practice, each will be served by the same staff of nurses and

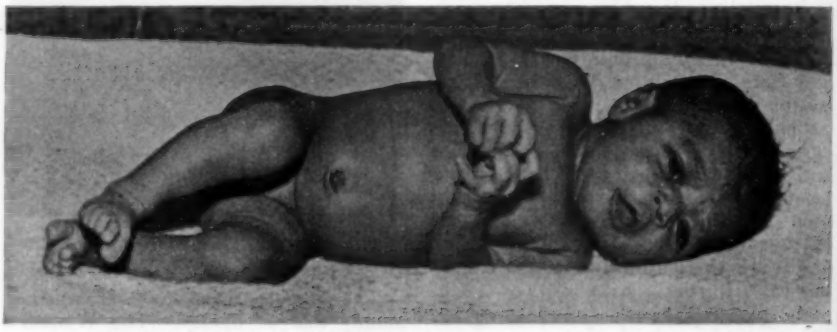
technicians at a relatively low pro rata cost, and while each builds his general practice, he will study and especially devote himself to clinic attendance at one of the hospitals in the city in the field of medicine or surgery that interests him most, changing his subject if or when he finds he is better suited to or has a chance in another phase of medical practice. Each will have an entire free day a week when rest, study or recreation can be freely enjoyed, leaving his patients to the care of his associates who serve temporarily in his absence. Always the service of the Health Home will be available and a doctor and a nurse will be fresh and ready to serve. There will be practice of medicine by two to five doctors of like mind and spirit, aided by the sympathetic skill and vision of young, competent nurses and technicians, all of whom will work hard because they enjoy work. The strength of neither physician nor nurse, housekeeper nor maid will be exhausted because there will be periodic rest days and the scheme of things will be in keeping with the goal of vigorous health for everyone.

The "Aspiranto Health Home" with its extension into the homes of the community, with nursing care by the hour or the day in the homes, housekeeping assistance in the homes, training in food buying, cooking and budgeting is a dream in the making. Its growth and success will depend upon the patient, determined, vital effort of some score or more healthy young men and women who believe like Virginia Alexander that the health of our people is a thing worth striving for.

In religion, Dr. Alexander is a Quaker, being a member of the Friends' Germantown Monthly Meeting (Arch Street); in social work, chairman of the colored Y. W. C. A. Board and member of the City Board; a worker in race relations, a lecturer to women and in colored churches she has supported a number of students at Cheyney and elsewhere; she is a good speaker and yet always a modest, self-effacing woman.

Of course, Dr. Virginia has her troubles. She looks so young and unsophisticated that fellow physicians, friends and relatives always want to advise and patronize her until at last they realize their own ignorance and inexperience in her efficient, unhurried methods and the iron determination beneath her pleasant smile.

Can you be such a woman physician? Well, that depends.



Yolande Dubois Williams
A Virginia Alexander Baby

The N. A. A. C. P. at Work

1. Richmond, Virginia

RICHMOND, Virginia, has its problems of color and race. In a city with 125,825 whites and 52,988 Negroes, there is not a single colored member of the state legislature; not a single colored member of the city council, nor is there a single Negro employed in any capacity by the city administration, except in the public schools.

There is not a colored policeman, a colored traffic officer, nor even a colored man employed in the hauling of garbage or ashes in the colored section of the city. Chain stores having from 75% to 95% colored patronage, do not employ a single colored clerk. Under the laws of Virginia there are separate schools and in spite of the fact that many of the Negro teachers are holding high degrees in the field of education, there is not a colored principal in any of the schools.

In other words, the colored city is completely subordinated to the white voters, rich and poor, and to white administrators. A "class struggle" in a city like this would call for new divisions!

These conditions were freely discussed this winter at the many meetings held by the Richmond Branch in connection with the membership campaign. The branch adopted a program for the ensuing year, which will include the attempt to correct as many of the above conditions as possible.

A part of the program adopted by the branch is to put on an intensive campaign by which they hope to qualify a larger number of voters. In the last election only fifteen hundred Negroes voted. The Virginia law requiring that taxes must be paid for three consecutive years, the last tax being paid six months before election, is inclined to discourage Negroes from qualifying. The branch will begin with its own membership, by urging every one of its members to qualify as a voter. Without a doubt, many of the conditions which offer a handicap to the Negroes of Richmond could be corrected if a large number would vote in the democratic primaries, which right has been secured for them through the efforts of local citizens backed by the N.A.A.C.P.

In the campaign for memberships for the Richmond Branch, held December 4 to 15, more than one hundred workers canvassed the city, with the slogan, "One Thousand Members as Christmas Gifts for the N.A.A.C.P."

The campaign had the endorsement of the Ministerial Association, the cooperation of churches, women's clubs, fraternal and civic organizations and insurance companies. The campaign closed at the Third Street A.M.E., Church, at which time eight ministers, representing every denomination in the city, made five minute talks on the different phases of the work of the Association.

When the campaign closed, there were five new members paying from $10-$50; ten $5 members; sixty-two members at $2.50 and 527 at $1, making a total of 600 members paying in $925.

In addition, the Independent Order of St. Luke gave a life membership of $500, in honor of Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, who is Secretary-Treasurer of this Organization. Mrs. Walker is a member of the Executive Board of the National Association for the Advance-

ment of Colored People. Richmond has another life member, who is Mr. B. L. Jordan, Secretary-Manager of the Southern Aid Society. It is fine distinction to have two life members of the Association in the historic city of Richmond.

The Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company, the Independent Order of St. Luke, Southern Aid Society, North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, National Benefit Insurance Company and the National Ideal Benefit Society, registered a 100% membership of their agency and office forces.

The result of this campaign gives to Richmond a splendid nucleus with which to build a strong functioning branch of the N.A.A.C.P., the need of which is agreed upon by all citizens.

Already the branch has begun operations at a point where Virginians seem most susceptible and that is contributions from the United States government.

Richmond is about to build new bridges with money secured under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Loan. A committee appointed by the branch of the N.A.A.C.P., in an interview with the head of the city unemployment Bureau, was given the assurance that as Negroes represent 39½% of the unemployed of the city, they would be given 40% of the work on the bridges and a larger percentage of the unskilled labor jobs.

DAISY E. LAMPKIN,
Regional Field Secretary.

2. IN OKLAHOMA

WHEN I sat in the court room last Sept. 21st, and saw Jess Hollins, helpless and defenseless Negro, brought by the sheriff into the district court room at Sapulpa, his hands manacled with chains, but without counsel to defend him, then it was I resolved that the time had come in Oklahoma for the Negroes to put a stop to the effort of a few illiterate, unprepared, incompetent, radical white men to provide leadership and protection in the courts for black citizens.

I went to Sapulpa that morning fully resolved that if the Communists, who had been collecting money all over Oklahoma into a defense fund for the condemned man, were present with counsel to defend Hollins, I would dismiss my attorneys, and pay them their expenses incident to coming to Sapulpa. It was our understanding that if the International Labor Defense were on the ground that morning, prepared to defend Jess Hollins, we would step to the sidelines. I took this position even though I had in my pocket the $100 advanced to me by the New York office of the N.A.A.C.P., to provide for the emergency which was immediately obvious to all.

Breathlessly I waited for the court to inquire whether counsel for the defendant was present. My attorneys waited also, and then, when we realized that the poor man was not represented, Judge Hill stood up in the court and told Judge Wilcox that he was prepared to represent Hollins.

I knew that the Communists had previously blundered in this important case. I knew that many things had happened which caused me to feel that there were certain individuals connected with it who were merely making it a common racket; but as state president of the Oklahoma Branches of the N.A.A.C.P. I wanted to be certain that the entry of our organization into a formal defense of Hollins could not be later characterized as unfair and unwarranted.

Jess Hollins, illiterate Negro tenant farmer, was arrested near Slick, Oklahoma, December 28, 1931, charged with rape against the person of a white girl, Alta McCullom. Hollins was immediately hurried to Sapulpa, the county seat of Creek county, and there after third degree methods were adopted, a purported confession was presented to the court. The records show that only a few hours elapsed from the time when he was arrested to the moment, when in a hurried night session of his court, Judge Gaylord F. Wilcox condemned Jess Hollins to be electrocuted.

Immediately following Hollins' conviction and transfer to the state prison, Communists located Hollins' wife near Slick, and brought her to Oklahoma City. Open air meetings were held all over the capital city and funds raised. The radical organization later advertised a national tour which Mrs. Hollins would make. Just how much money was collected by the score of whites who combed the Negro districts for months for the alleged Jess Hollins Defense Fund, will perhaps never be known. Sufficient it is to arouse your suspicion, that, several weeks after the failure of the Communists to represent Jess Hollins at the Sapulpa trial, white Communist workers in Oklahoma City were still collecting Hollins Defense Funds from the gullible Negro public.

From December, 1931, up to August, 1932, while the day was fast approaching for the execution of Jess Hollins, the Communists organization did nothing in a legal way to protect the life of the condemned man. No attempt was made to perfect an appeal. The six months provided for under Oklahoma law slipped by. Letters and telegrams were sent to the governor in an effort to influence him with what communists call "mass pressure." The records show that on June 9th, an old and almost infirm attorney was employed and sent to McAlester where a statement was secured from Jess Hollins. This was filed with the governor. It was not until the 10th of August when final notice was given that the man must die, that legal steps were taken by other persons outside the Communists organization to prevent the state of Oklahoma from committing legal murder.

It was just about this time that M. A. Looney, a prominent attorney of Oklahoma, became interested in the case. He sent for me and asked why reputable Negroes had not taken interest in the case. I told him I had, personally, contributed money to the Communist defense fund, but had officially stood aside as head of the Oklahoma N.A.A.C.P. Branches, because the Communists had Mrs. Hollins making public speeches, saying she desired no one to represent her but the International Labor Defense.

Judge Looney informed me that the Communists had blundered in the case, and in fact had done nothing. He said he had been able to study sufficiently the facts surrounding the legal set-up to determine that the authorities in Creek county, where the farcical conviction had been secured, had not filed a certified copy of the transcript of the record with the governor, and that this was mandatory under Oklahoma law in all capital offenses. Think of it! Eight months had passed with Jess Hollins almost in the electric chair but the Communist counsel had not studied the case sufficiently to know this.

Having secured a stay of execution on the above stated grounds, Judge Looney then asked permission of the Criminal Court of Appeals to present a brief amicus curiae. This was granted and on August 14, 1932, a comprehensive document was filed by Judge Looney covering the question of habeas corpus and due process of law. The Communist attorney of record, in the case, filed the formal writ with the high court, but the same was only an elementary statement covering the allegation of the defendant that he was not guilty.

The Criminal Court of appeals, following a hearing, remanded the case to Creek County for trial. The court held that Jess Hollins had not had a trial according to due process of law.

It was with this record already made by the Communist organization, and their failure to appear at Sapulpa to defend Jess Hollins, that the Oklahoma Branches of the N.A.A.C.P. stepped into the case. We have not only furnished Jess Hollins with competent counsel, but in addition we have been able to secure a change of venue to

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The Doctor's Dilemma

A Story of Tuberculosis

By ANNE DUBIGNON

DR. BROWN smiled a bit impatiently.

"Suppose she did have a little fever," he said, "It's gone now and it's the natural result of a cold."

"But," insisted Pinkie, "sometimes she has fever and sometimes her temperature is way down. I'm a little anxious."

"You are always anxious about Margaret. You coddle her too much. Of course she is working a bit hard and she doesn't take enough outdoor exercise. Why don't you make her go to some of the parties or play cards, dance a bit?"

"You know how little Margaret goes in for that sort of thing, and then, too, I tell you she hasn't the strength. She's tired all the time."

"Oh, nonsense," said Dr. Brown, as he hurried out. "I'll examine her again, of course, but you're too anxious about her."

He was late for the meeting of the Manhattan Colored Doctor's Association but found that others were still later. The President, young Doctor Taylor, was there fuming and swearing.

"Darkies are always late," he growled.

Dr. Taylor was a dynamo, swift, always at work, accurate, up-to-the-minute in his knowledge.

"See here, Brown," he said. "That damned Van Vranken Sanitorium is still refusing to admit Negroes. It gets a hundred thousand a year from state and city taxes, from you and from me, but because it has got a big endowment and a stuck-up Board of Directors, they do as they please, but we've got to force them, I tell you. We've got to force Negroes into that sanitorium."

"Sure," said Dr. Brown, and then suddenly he looked up. "By the way, my wife is continually bothering me about Margaret."

"Margaret? Who's Margaret?"

"Our daughter."

"I didn't know you had a daughter. Oh, yes, you mean that adopted daughter of yours."

"Well, she isn't exactly adopted. Her parents live in Jamaica but she's more than a daughter to us. She's been a little peaked recently, and, of course the wife is afraid of T.B."

Dr. Taylor almost said: "Good—we'll force her into the sanitorium." But he caught himself.

"Well, well, want me to help you look her over?"

"Yes, I would like it. Of course, I have examined her several times and had her sputum examined. No traces. Ray is negative except for an old bronchial node infection. What young adult does not have this?"

"Was she not well cared for when little?"

"Ye-es, I rather think so."

"Well," mused Dr. Taylor, "all young adults do not have bronchial node infection. You never can tell. The only sure way is to have her carefully watched and her temperature taken and more specimens examined. Is she tired?"

"Well, yes, she is rather tired these days. She's working like the dickens for a competition at Art School."

"Well, then, she ought to rest. I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll put her to bed for two weeks and have a nurse go twice a day and take her temperature. Then we'll take sputum and see what we can find." And Dr. Taylor almost rubbed his hands.

Ten days later, Dr. Taylor called Dr. Brown over the telephone.

"Come over here" he said. But Dr. Brown had a number of calls and didn't get there until hours later. When he came in, Taylor took him over to a microscope:

"There it is," he said, "It's a tubercle bacillus and while there are only two or three in the whole specimen, we are finding this when there is no fever nor acute cold. Your 3 analyses and 5 of my own reported no results. The 9th got this clear glimpse of a tubercle. Now, I'll tell you, Brown, what we've got to do. I have already made application to the Van Vranken Sanitorium for a private room, and we must put your daughter there. A few months up there and she'll be as fit as a fiddle."

But Dr. Brown was standing stock still, looking sallow and greyish under his dark skin.

"My God!" he said. "Couldn't those two things be artifacts?"

"Not on your life—not these—but snap out of it. It's nothing. Any number of people are walking about good and well with more tuberculosis than Margaret's got. And say, what a chance it will be! Here you are, able to pay for a room, and independent of white charity, with no political debts! Why we can make a fight that will revolutionize things."

"Yes," said Dr. Brown, slowly, "But you don't understand, Taylor. Margaret is not a thing to fight with. She's a lovely, delicate thing. She winces and cringes under the mere thought of discrimination and dislike. She's about the last person in the world to put forward as a battering ram to break down prejudice. She's too sensitive. Good Lord! it will kill me to think of her having to stand what she'll have to in that sanitorium."

"I tell you, Brown, it's your duty. It isn't a matter of sensibilities or persons. Here's the great principle to be fought out. Think how many valuable lives we are going to save if we can keep these damned thieves and upstarts from using the public money to boost their own private prejudices! And besides, if she doesn't go there, where can she go? What can you do to cure her?"

Brown said slowly. "Well, you know, Abyssinian Church is trying to establish a small sanitorium—."

"Hell!" blurted Taylor. "It will be 'try' and 'small'. You know what a proper sanitorium costs and where are they going to get the skill to treat their patients. We can talk of what we've done in medicine but how many colored specialists in tuberculosis have we developed or had a chance to develop? What right has the state or city to confine the skill which it helped pay for to one group or one race. And beside, the whole principle of segregation in medicine and hospitals is wrong and we've got to fight it out if we lose a hundred patients."

Brown looked at him and Taylor caught himself.

"Sorry, old man, I know how you feel about Margaret. Of course, quite natural."

"Have you ever seen her?" said Dr. Brown.

"No, not to know her; meant to call last week, but sent my best nurse. O, I've heard of her and I know what fine work she's doing."

"Well, we'll see how this thing turns out."

It was a month later and Doctor Taylor descended from the train at the little station in Northern New York, near the Van Vranken Sanitorium. One could see it on the side of the hill, high, airy and roomy, in the white snow. Wide verandas stretched out with white beds. Trained nurses, carefully buttoned up, were hurrying about. Dr. Taylor walked in. The officials in charge glanced at each other. He was not aggressively colored, and yet a second glance showed his Negro blood. Beside, they knew his name. They were

silent and a bit stern and he was gruff. Abruptly, he walked out on the veranda and looked about. Then he sought another veranda. There was no dark face.

Huddled in a dark corner, surrounded by very sick patients, he found her; a tray of untouched food stood on a table at an inconvenient distance away. He knew at a glance how little care or thought she had had. He took her pulse and temperature. She had not improved. In fact, if the truth were known, she was worse off, than when she came. She had been very silent as he worked, with a frightened look in her dark eyes that Dr. Taylor persistently ignored. Fierce red anger swelled in him, and at last he looked her square in the face. There was something tremendously appealing about this girl of 22. She was not beautiful but her skin was velvet; her hair, close-curling and her eyes, appealing eyes almost ethereal. Impulsively, he took her up in his arms and wound the bedclothes around her. She put her arms around his neck and nestled with a sigh as though rescue were near.

"Please take me home," she whispered. "It will be much nicer to die there."

"No dying yet," he grumbled as he held her tenderly and close.

He took her out to the office and deposited her gently in an easy chair, and then did just the thing that he had not intended to do. Instead of arguing with the superintendent and the head nurse and showing them how this girl had been willfully neglected, he damned out the whole outfit with every oath he could think of, and again taking the girl in his arms, stepped outdoors and hailed a taxi which had just deposited a newcomer.

"Where to," said the man. Taylor was about to say: "To the train." Then he was a little scared, as he glanced down at the girl's face. Beneath the warm brown was a certain dead pallor that he was afraid of. The taxi man was helpful.

"There's a little colored sanitorium up beyond the hill," he said.

"Drive there," said Taylor.

He found a small cottage of four rooms but perched on a hill with plenty of sunshine. There were three patients and one nurse. But she was the kind of woman who is a born nurse. In a little while they had Margaret out in the sun on the one veranda. They had warm food for her, and before Taylor was ready to leave, she had dropped asleep. Then Taylor gave orders and emptied his pocketbook.

"By the way, to whom does this place belong?" he said.

"The Abyssinian Church," said the nurse smiling, and added: "Dr. Taylor."

Taylor hadn't blushed in several years, but he did this time and made no further comment. When he got back to New York, he reported that Margaret was improving, and in order to make this true, he neglected his practice shamelessly for the next month and went up to the little sanitorium at least twice a week. Sure enough Margaret did improve. Also, Taylor improved, until finally, he knew that if by chance Margaret did not get well, he, personally, would be perfectly willing to die.

After the second month, he brought Margaret himself back to New York and had her installed in a roof apartment with an open garden which Dr. Brown had rigged up on top of their house in 138th Street.

There was a meeting of the Manhattan Society that night. Taylor was gay and Brown happy. But Dr. Williams said, scowling:

"I understand, Taylor, that you are now on the staff of that 'Jim Crow' sanitorium which the Abyssinian Church has up in Northern New York." Taylor looked uncomfortable.

"I reckon, I am," he said, and then he added, "You see, it was either 'Jim Crow' or death for the girl that I am going to marry."

Williams interrupted bitterly. "And so you traded a wife for one of your great principles."

"I am afraid I did," said Taylor.

"And those white skunks are still getting away with stealing public money to use for their private prejudices?"

"Yes," said Taylor.

"You're a hell of a race leader," said Williams.

The Soviet Film

By LOUISE THOMPSON

IN the current issue of THE CRISIS I notice a statement of your not having seen any satisfactory explanation of the postponement of the film "Black and White", for the making of which a group of twenty-two Negroes was invited to the Soviet Union last June.

It is quite true that such statements have not been given such publicity in the white capitalist press of America as have the false allegations of complete abandonment of the picture for political reasons. The reason must be obvious to you, knowing as you do the attitude of this press to the Negro, as well as to the Soviet Union. Many statements have been issued collectively and individually by the majority of our group and have been steadily ignored by the representatives of the press through whom the adverse statements were released. Eugene Lyons, the United Press correspondent in Moscow, refused to send out the statement signed by fifteen members of our group repudiating the charges of four of our number which he had readily cabled over the wires of the United Press service.

I am sure you realize that the capitalist press is especially eager to discredit in the eyes of American Negroes the one country in the whole world which gives them complete equality—the only country that has successfully solved the national question. Pre-revolution Russia was called the "prison of nations" with over one hundred different minor nationalities held in oppression by the Great Russians who deliberately fostered national antagonisms to "divide and conquer." Today the Soviet government has proved in its untangling of these national snarls that its national policy—the right of self determination for minor nationalities, the economic development of their backward regions, and the encouragement of national culture—is a correct one.

The matter of the postponement of a film is something which occurs daily in Hollywood or other film centers. Scenario and technical difficulties are not mysterious, political intrigues in any place but the Soviet Union. In the case of this film, the facts of its postponement are very simple to understand, once one divorces them from the entanglement of bourgeois propaganda against the Soviet Union.

The heart of the difficulty was in Meschrabpom-Film's sending for our group before the necessary preparations for the production of the picture had been completed in the Soviet Union. The scenario was neither complete nor approved, and the German director, Karl Junghaus, worked intensively on it, after our arrival in Moscow, to try to get it ready to begin work. Langston Hughes, a member of our group, was asked to help in this work of scenario revision, and he later participated in the conference where this revised scenario was presented for approval. The conference ended with no agreement being reached about the scenario. Meanwhile, the director Junghaus had declared that if work on the picture did not begin by August 15, it would have to be postponed until next year because of winter weather condi-

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ALONG THE COLOR LINE

AMERICA

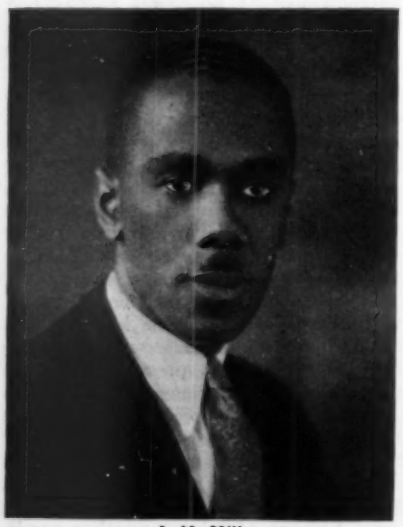
Complain!

A Cleveland friend of the N.A.A.C.P. writes:

"It is my firm conviction and always has been, that world-wide advertising of the plight of the American Negro is absolutely correct policy. It was the advertising of E. D. Morel a generation ago, which exposed the treatment of Negroes in the Belgian Congo by King Leopold's representatives, and brought about some remedies in that benighted area. And it was the noise made all over the world back in 1903 and 1904, when Jewish pograms were rife in Russia, which partially checked the Czar's actions. Certainly it placed Russia very much on the defensive before the bar of world public opinion. So there is precedent for a liberal organization, such as the N.A.A.C.P., to set forth deliberately to acquaint the entire world with the status of the American Negro at the outset of 1933.

Missionaries

Reverend Irvin W. Underhill, Jr., and Mrs. Underhill, the only two Negro missionaries in a mission comprising 96 persons and covering an immense area, Cameroun in West Africa, are both on furlough studying at the University of Pennsylvania. They will return in May to continue their work and also to collect anthropological data about the people they serve. Last year Underhill's station at Foulassi covered an inland field equal in area to the State of Maryland. The work of his mission is divided into three groups, Evangelistic, Educational and Medical. Seven doctors and 11 nurses take care of the medical work assisted by a corps of native assistants. Twenty-five pastors superintend the evangelistic work assisted by 1000 trained workers.



J. N. Hill
Professor at Lincoln

"Down With the Walls, Black Boy!"
Cartoon by A. R. Crite

In Philadelphia

Mrs. Pearl Waller Bailey of Philadelphia has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Big Sisters of Philadelphia. She succeeds Miss Imogen Howard who has served on the Board since its inception as the only representative of the colored people.

Mr. Allen Freelon is exhibiting seventeen paintings at the Warwick Galleries, Phila., one of the best galleries in the city. Mr. Freelon was born in Philadelphia; studied at the School of Industrial Art and the Barnes Foundation. His paintings are mainly landscapes and seascapes.

A City Physician

Dr. Robert K. Jones has been appointed to serve as a district physician by the unanimous vote of the Cincinnati Board of Health. Dr. Jones is the first Negro to be assigned to this position. He will render medical aid in the West End district inhabited largely by Negroes.

Another Librarian

Miss Louise Ferguson is a member of the staff of the new and modern Cedar Branch Library, Cleveland, Ohio. She received her A.B. degree from the College for Women, Western Reserve University and her degree of Bachelor of Library Science from the School of Library Science, Western Reserve University.

Inter-racial

The Middle-Tennessee Interracial Conference attended by three hundred white and colored citizens adopted for the year 1933 a program sponsoring better health conditions, improvement of homes, better school equipment, court justice, cooperation in law enforcement, systematic welfare work, higher ideals of Christian religion and universal respect for personality.

In Detroit

Eddie Tolan, world's "fastest human" presented with an embossed set of resolutions, expressing Detroit's pride in him, showed preference for deeds. Mayor Murphy said he deserved more than words and promised Tolan a job.

Miss Bessie Moten of Detroit has been appointed secretary of a city board for the direct relief of the unemployed by Mayor Frank Murphy.

Sheriffs

Seven Negroes have been appointed deputy sheriffs by Sheriff Thomas R. Madden of St. Louis.

Fire Hero

The hero of a $30,000 Chicago fire was colored Fireman Grant Chaney of Truck Co. No. 11 who twice entered the burning building and rescued two children and two women.

Colored Colonel

H. C. McCormick, hero in the recent Boley Bank hold-up, has been appointed colonel on the staff of Governor William H. Murray of Oklahoma, and awarded double the amount paid for killing bank bandits in that state.

SCHOOLS

A Negro Professor

At Lincoln University, Pa., Joseph Newton Hill, the first colored man to hold a full professorship, began residence and teaching in the fall term. Professor Hill is a graduate of Lincoln and has done post graduate work at Lincoln, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Chicago. He was born in 1899

I. W. Underhill
Missionary

Junior Division, N.A.A.C.P., Montclair, N. J.

at Baltimore and has taught at Lincoln and the Dunbar High School, Washington.

Gullah

Lorenzo Dow Turner of Fisk University, who has been studying the Gullah dialect in South Carolina, under a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies, appeared before the American Dialect Society and the Northern Language Association of America at Yale University, December 31.

Howard University

Oscar De Priest took advantage of the desire of the Democrats to rush through a supply bill for the Interior Department and inserted an amendment which would give Howard University a heat and power plant, costing $460,000. Twenty-six Northern Democrats joined with 112 Republicans and beat 105 Southerners and Westerners. The bill must now stand the fire of the Senate.

"Jim-Crow" Pennsylvania

The fight of the N.A.A.C.P., led by Raymond Pace Alexander as its attorney, to keep three towns in Chester County from establishing separate Negro schools, is being defended not on the merits of the case but on legal technicalities. The colored people are standing 100% loyal and their children are on the street. The school authorities threaten to dismiss fourteen colored teachers if the colored people are successful: "For the time has not come when colored teachers can teach in a mixed school!"

A New Education Building

On December 23, Tennessee A. and I. State College held classes in its new $250,000 Women's Building and in its Industrial Arts Building, costing $150,000. The College now offers improved services in agriculture, home economics, industrial education and secretarial commerce, and special classes to groups in its extension department.

O. S. U. at It Again

Before the State Legislature of Ohio at its next session, the right of Ohio State University at Columbus to discriminate against students because of color will be brought following charges of Wilhelmina J. Styles, former student of the University that she was refused admission to the Home Management Department because of race.

Research

Earl R. Moses, director of the department of research and records at the University of Chicago has completed the first part of his study of "Family Backgrounds of Negro Delinquency" which he is making for the Urban League and the university.

Four As

When Richard Barksdale, a senior in the Winchester (Mass.) High School was announced to speak to the assembly in behalf of the Athletic Association the applause of his classmates was almost endless. Barksdale, who has a fine record on the football team and on the track team, was awarded the Wheeler-Mansfield Cup for being the best all-round sportsman and athlete in the school. His scholastic record consisted of four As and one B.

WORK, WASTE AND WEALTH

In Alabama

The kernel of the latest outrage in Alabama is not the question of a sharecroppers union or of radical propaganda. It is the same kind of devilish combination of white creditor and armed law officer killing and stealing from poor Negroes. Here is the story told by a staff correspondent of the *Montgomery Advertiser*, a journal which has no special love for Negroes. A Negro, Cliff James, now shot to death, had bought a little farm and immediately got into the clutches of a local merchant, named Parker.

Mr. Parker said James bought the farm from T. M. Fuller and had paid him $200. Then he sold the timber on the land and paid an additional $450. It was in 1926 that he loaned him $950 at 9 per cent interest to finish paying for the place, he said, and since that time the negro has not made enough to pay the interest to say nothing of the principal.

Cliff James says:

"Mr. Parker not long ago came to me and said: "Cliff, if you can't pay for your place I'll have to sell it," the negro said.

"I said, 'Mr. Parker that will be tough on us.' I asked him to just give me a little time to raise something and buck up so I could have a showing.

"He told me he'd give me this year's interest on the place if I'd make a note for $80 and that if I would agree to pay him the $80 I could go on and owe him another year. I told him I didn't have $80 and he told me to make him a note for it. I told him I would study on it.

"Monday Mr. Elder came. He said he had an attachment on my two mules and two cows.

"I told Mr. Elder that it looked like Mr. Parker ain't doing what he said, and that Mr. Parker had said he would allow me a showing.

"Mr. Elder said he didn't have nothing to do with that, that he had to carry out the law. Mr. Elder said, 'Cliff I'm trying to help you!'

"I said: 'Mr. Elder do you think it will help me to take my cows so my family can't have any milk?'

"I told Mr. Elder, 'you're the law, but I won't agree for you to get them but to go ahead and get them.'

"About that time Ned Cobb, he come up. He said, 'Mr. Elder please don't take 'em.'

"Mr. Elder, he said, 'Boys I'll tell you what I'm going to do. I'm going back and get some more men and come back here and kill you all in a pile!'"

And that is exactly what "Mr. Elder" and the Sheriff did. The results: Three Negroes killed and a reign of terror with armed white men scouring the woods to catch the rest of the Negroes and a smoke screen of "communism" and "labor troubles." Unless the white South changes its despicable method of collecting debts from poor people by armed force, there is nothing for Negroes to do but to arm themselves in turn and shoot to kill. Such cowardice as was exhibited in Alabama is not only unfair to black folk, it is unfair to civilization. Even the Tuskegee Hospital felt compelled to surrender a wounded and dying black fugitive to the sheriff's posse!

What?

Appraisal of the estate of the late Henry N. Hopewell, colored barber of Martinsburg, West Virginia, values it at nearly $44,000.

Birth Control

Dr. Charles H. Garvin of Cleveland writes in the November *Birth Control Review* and says:

"My appeal is not for the reduction of America's black population, but I am vitally interested in increasing racial stamina by the reduction of the unfit. Fewer and stronger babies, high-quality, low-quantity production. . . . The birth and death 'turnover' among Negroes is appalling. Few racial groups show such a high birthrate with a correspondingly tremendous and distressing infant mortality rate.

"Infant mortality is highest among the offspring of the ignorant, the poverty stricken, the underfed and badly housed, where vice, degeneracy, crime, alcoholism and tuberculosis thrive. It increases in direct ratio to the size of the family.

Taxing Poverty

Cuts in federal pay recommended by President Hoover in his annual message to Congress will hit colored employees, with salaries for the greater part in the lower brackets, hard. The few salaried employees at $1,800 would after the 12.2% cut of the proposed combined plan, the furlough deduction and the retirement contribution, receive $1,506. An employee receiving a basic salary of $1,000 after the retirement deduction of $35 is made, would receive $965. Those who get basic salaries of $1,100 now, would total $961 after deductions of $42 for the retirement fund, $90 under the furlough plan and $11 under the proposed pay cut.

Pay for Burns

State Trooper John J. Lawson and Railroad Policeman Harry Decker beat and burned Alvin Dumas, colored youth in a deserted shanty in Sparrowsbush, New York, in an attempt to make him confess to charges of theft. Dumas brought suit for damages and after two hours a New Jersey Supreme Court Jury awarded him $22,000.

Homes

In Chicago, Ill., there are 233,903 Negroes. Of the 5,764 who own their own homes, there are 269 who have homes assessed at more than $20,000 each. Of New York's 327,706 Negroes, 4,278 are home owners, with 228 of their homes valued at $20,000 or over.

Employment

One of the most astonishing statements in the last presidential campaign was that made by the late Ex-President Coolidge at Madison Square Garden. He declared that "People can not be furnished with suitable permanent employment unless someone can derive a reasonable profit from employing them." The extraordinary thing about this statement is the fact that it raised so little discussion, or rebuttal. And yet it contains in one sentence the essence of the indictment which all intelligent men have against our present economic order. As a statement of alleged truth, it is absolutely false. The real truth being that in the long run no permanent employment can be furnished any people if that employment is based solely on private profit.

ART

A Symphony

William Levi Dawson's "Symphony No. 1," in four movements, which he wrote in Alabama 31 years ago is in the hands of the world-famous Leopold Stokowski, leader of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, who will put the music in rehearsal soon. Mr. Dawson who is director of music at Tuskegee says his symphony is an attempt to develop Negro music, something they said again and again could not be done.

Residence of Harry E. Davis
Civil Service Commissioner, Cleveland, O.

Emperor Jones

The world premier of "The Emperor Jones" at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York will present Lawrence Tibbett, a white singer, in the title role. Hemsley Winfield, a dancer is to be the Congo-Witch Doctor and is training a Negro group for its appearance in the Gruenberg opera based on Eugene O'Neill's stage drama in which a few years ago Charles Gilpin and Paul Robeson so successfully played the Emperor.

Thanksgiving

James Cannon, the New York World-Telegram Radio Editor, prints twenty-five causes for Thanksgiving. Two of them are:

"That I am not deaf when the Hall Johnson Choir sings."

"That Cab Calloway does that glorious melody arrangement of 'Star Dust.'"

THE CHURCH

The Very Reverend

The Arkansas State convention of the Episcopal Church failed to confirm the election as Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Arkansas of the Very Rev. John Williamson after black Bishop Denby revealed that the Bishop-elect had requested the colored Bishop and a colored Priest to hold a separate service of the Holy Communion in the basement of the church where the convention assembled.

Catholics

We have been waiting with a good deal of interest to see how the Catholic Church would take the out-spoken criticism voiced by the National Catholic Federation, led by Professor T. W. Turner of Hampton. Turner has demanded more colored candidates for the priesthood and an end of segregation in Catholic churches and schools. This kind of criticism apparently the Catholic Church cannot stand. At the last convention in New York, they put on a splendid show for the Negro Catholics and entertained them at St. Patricks Cathedral, but at the same time they changed the Federation to an "interracial" body and practically put white priests in control. The next step came in mid-December when a rump executive committee ousted Turner from the presidency for being too outspoken. We understand, and we hope it is true, that Turner proposes to fight.

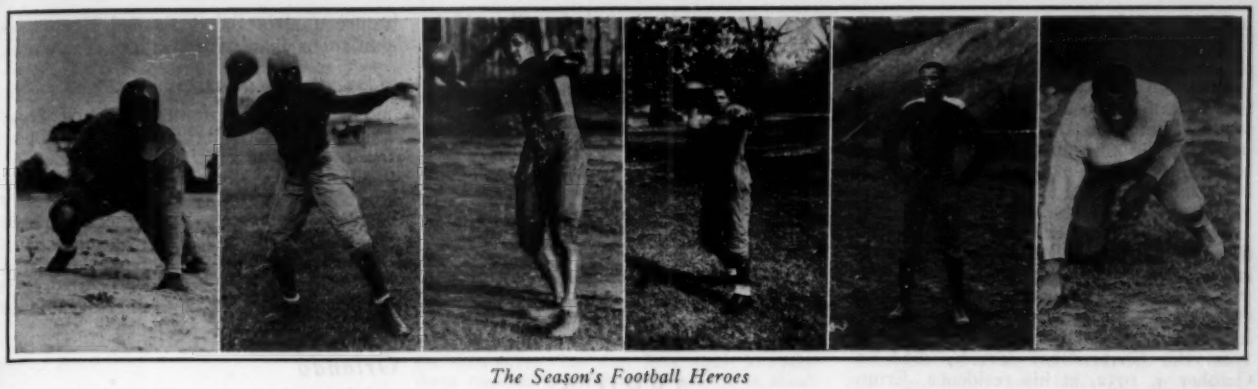
A Man of God

After wandering in swamps for hours, hunted by Mississippi lynchers, Ed. Dunlap, exploited levee laborer who had shot his gang foreman, sought a Negro minister, Valentine, gave him his last two dollars and asked for assistance. This preacher of the gospel proceeded to the sheriff and directed him and his mob to Dunlap's hiding place, saw them set his shack on fire, and, after three of their number were shot, succeed in killing Dunlap.

ATHLETICS

Football

In the last football season *Howard* defeated St. Paul, West Virginia State, Lincoln and Miner Teachers' College, then was defeated by Virginia Union, Virginia State, Morgan and Hampton.



The Season's Football Heroes

McKinney — *Tuskegee*
Harris — *Hampton*
McCormick — *Livingstone*
Williams — *Fisk*
Hubbard — *Knoxville*
Kane — *Lincoln*

Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, was defeated by West Point Cavalry, Morgan College, West Virginia and Howard.

Morgan played winning games with Cheyney Teachers College, Virginia Union, Lincoln, A. & T. College, Howard, North Carolina State College and Virginia State but was tied by Hampton Institute.

Morehouse defeated Miles, Paine and Fisk, tied Benedict and was defeated by Morris Brown, Tuskegee, Talladega and Clark University.

Tuskegee played six games, winning over Knoxville, State College (S. Car.), Morehouse, Clark and State Teachers College, and losing to Prairie View.

Hampton played eight games, defeated North Carolina State, Smith, Bluefield, St. Paul and Howard, tied Morgan and was defeated by Virginia State and Union.

Talladega was victorious over Morehouse, A. & M. College and Knoxville, lost to Fisk and tied Clark.

Knoxville defeated Morristown and Alabama A. and M. and lost to Tuskegee, Morris Brown, Kentucky State, Clark University, Fisk, South Carolina State, and Talladega.

Livingstone played successive losing games with Shaw, A. & T. College, Brick College, Claflin, Morristown, Allen and Johnson C. Smith.

Prairie View defeated Houston College, Alcorn, Bishop, Samuel Huston and Paul Quinn, tied Arkansas State and Texas College, and was defeated by Alabama State, Wiley College and Langston University.

Madison Square Garden

A crowd of 15,000 watched Kid Chocolate take a mid-section punch from Fidel La Barba that sent him to his knees, get up, take some more blows and then start an attack on La Barba that defeated him in the fifteenth round and retained for the Kid the featherweight championship of the world bestowed on him by the New York State Athletic Commission.

MR. JAMES CROW

Eating in the Kitchen

When Eugene Jackson, temporary clerk in the Washington, D. C., post-office during the Christmas rush season refused to eat in the kitchen where Negro employees were segregated he was told by the foreman to obey or lose his job. Jackson remonstrated and ten minutes later an official of the department told him to punch out his time card and leave the premises.

Slaves and Babies

While Charlie Richardson and his wife worked on the farm and in the household of H. A. Ellis, their two untended babies, a three-year-old daughter and a two-year-old son burned to death in their parent's cabin on the Ellis grounds, about five miles east of Marshall, Texas.

Depression

A young colored couple in Boston had a fight to live and keep a roof over them. He lost his job and then sold most of their furniture. The city gives him $6 a week for two days' work. Their little girl just over a year of age woke in agony last Saturday night. The father running through the icy air and deep snow appealed to four different physicians who refused to come. Then a policeman 'phoned for him to a hospital and a doctor came. It was too late. The little girl was dead when the father got home. Tomorrow the city buries the little girl through the Welfare Society in Mount Hope Cemetery.

A White Thief

A five-year sentence was pronounced for the former, smooth-tongued state supervisor of Negro education in Mississippi, Bura Hilburn, who over a ten-year period embezzled in excess of $53,000 of Rosenwald funds allotted for the education of Negro children in his state.

"Darkies" and the Daily

Clara Burrill Bruce writes to a New York daily:

"Don't you agree that in the closing days of the year of our Lord little becomes a great newspaper like the *Herald-Tribune* to permit any member of its staff to refer in its columns to the members of the renowned Tuskegee Choir as 'the singing darkies of Alabama'? I note that your correspondent very properly does not characterize the Italian artists as 'singing wops', the Jewish as 'singing sheenies', and so following. Then, why deliberately pick out Americans of color for insult? An insult is never funny."

The answer of the editor, Grafton S. Wilcox is full of injured innocence. He used to have a "black mammy" who loved to be called "Darky", and he really cannot understand, etc., etc., far into the night.

"Certainly the *Herald-Tribune* would not refer to the Italians as 'wops' or the Jews as 'sheenies'. That would be opprobrious, of course. If we are mistaken, we are sorry, but the work 'darky' as applied to negroes has always seemed to us to be a homey and comfortable word."

"Homey," "Comfortable," and "negroes" —don't you love it?

Juries

On the witness stand in Atlanta, Georgia, the assistant solicitor and prosecutor in the Angelo Herndon case in a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus to dismiss an indictment, admitted that "Negroes have been systematically excluded from the grand and petit juries for years." Herndon is charged under an ancient slave law with "inciting to insurrection" Negro and white unemployed.

The Right to Swim

While he and his family were swimming, in Fisher Lake, Mich., a notice, "we cater to whites only" in the handwriting of Arthur Thompson, resort owner, was placed on the car of Alexander L. Jackson, Chicago realtor and Harvard graduate. Now Thompson is defending himself in court against Jackson's suit for damages for "humiliation" and refusal of accommodations at a public beach."

Lynching

The lynchings in 1932 as listed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, are:

1. Aged Negro, February. Body found in pond, Brooksville, Florida.
2. David Tillus, April 1, Crockett, Texas.
3. Richard Read (white), April 13, St. Francis, Kansas.
4. Walter Merrick (white), May 31, Princeton, Kentucky.
5. Luke Marion, June 7, Ironton, Ohio.
6. Henry Woods, June 7, Jasper, Florida.
7. Henry Russell, August 29, Newton, Georgia
8. Frank Tucker, September 16, Crossett, Arkansas.

9. Shadrock Thompson, September 16, Warenton, Virginia.
10. Henry Campbell, November, Mullins, South Carolina.
11. Williams House, November 19, Wisner, Louisiana.

DIED

Algernon Sydney Frissell, president of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, and friend of the Negro race.

Samuel Isowu Augustus Adetayo, first class charge nurse, medical, stationed at Maidugri, who was recently invalidated from the Government service, died on October 4, 1932, at his residence, Erunwon, Abeokuta, Nigeria, B. W. Africa.

Fred G. Thomas, deputy supreme chancellor, Minnesota Knights of Pythias, and pioneer resident of that city on December 12.

John H. Robinson of Hampton, Mason and Elk, former president of the Civic League and agent for the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., John Smith, 66-year old fraternalite. Smith was 33rd degree, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Inc.

AWARDS

At Dayton, Ohio, Lois M. Cox was one of the sixteen honor graduates in a class of four hundred, with an average of above 95%. She was elected to the National Honorary Society of High Schools.

In Scotland, Mr. Adekunle Coker has graduated with the B.Sci. in Civil Engineering at St. Andrew's University.

Mr. James Walter Yancy was elected this Fall to the Reading-Staff of the University of Arizona. He is a graduate student in the Department of Economics, Sociology and Business Administration.

Miss Mabel R. Brooks, who has a Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale School of Fine Arts, has just received a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York for an art-educational project in Fisk, Atlanta, Hampton Institute, and Howard University. Miss Brooks will give "a series of exhibitions of painting and sculpture and illustrated lectures in the fine arts to student groups and parent-teacher clubs to stimulate interest in truth and beauty."

James Ramsey of Philadelphia, received a two-year scholarship to the University of Pennsylvania pre-medical school.

Grace Vera Postles, graduate of Temple University will make a survey of Southern Colleges under the Research Bureau to study the speech of the college student and Negro Folk Lore.

On the freshman debating squad of the University of Southern California is Crispus A. Wright whose arguments in the try-out debate won him second highest place on the team.

To Jessie Carter has been awarded the first and special prize of the Cambridge Poetry Forum for her poem "Glory-Hole Chant."

To Shorter College, Little Rock, Ark., last fortnight, was called Joseph H. Himes, Jr., as head of the department of languages. Mr. Himes graduated from Oberlin College last year, cum laude. Mr. Himes is blind.

A platinum watch and the personal congratulations of Floyd Gibbons were awarded Thomas Nettles, an Atlantic City high-school boy for his adventure story in which he told of having rescued himself and his sister from two sharks that attacked them while they were swimming in the Chesapeake bay last August.

AFRICA

A Philanthropist

F. E. Geldenhuys, a rich South African, is to take his distinguished place beside Stephen Girard. Girard made a fortune, largely it is said out of money which he stole from Haiti. He established his celebrated orphanage in Philadelphia to which no Negroes are admitted. Geldenhuys has just given fifty acres of land for a park to the people of Johannesburg. A condition is "That natives and colored persons shall not use it for recreation."

Lois M. Cox
Dayton High School

Lovedale

The Lovedale Institution of South Africa has issued its Ninetieth Annual Report. It enrolls 960 Negro pupils of whom 217 are in high school. In 1931, these Africans paid £11,000 in fees and since 1871, they have paid £279,741.

The African Miner

Mines were active in Rhodesia, East Africa, between five and six thousand years ago, according to Professor Dart. Negroes were then in the Stone Age but mined manganese and other ores, exporting them probably to Egypt. Nickel bronze used in Babylonia and Egypt was similar to that mined in the Transvaal.

African Education

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope has issued its Educational Report for 1931. The cost of native education per pupil was £2 and 2 shillings a head, for colored pupils it was £5 a head and for European pupils £14 a head! There are in the Province, 1,730 native schools with 143,361 pupils. There are 14 training schools for teachers with 1,758 pupils. Of the 3,652 teachers employed only 152 are white.

Orlando

Johannesburg is trying to solve its Negro problem by building a separate town of 300 houses at Orlando. The houses are two- and three-roomed double cottages, and a commuity picnic was recently held when 3,000 natives inspected the city.

City Nurses

Nurse Mangena is the first Bantu nurse to be employed by the City Council of Johannesburg. She was trained at Victoria Hospital, Lovedale. There are six colored trained nurses in various colored settlements throughout the province.

Unemployment

Five hundred colored people are unemployed at Capetown, 2,150 at Bloemfontein, 2,500 at East London, between 5,000 and 6,000 at Johannesburg and 2,000 at Port Elizabeth.

Crime

The South African Institute of Race Relations reports an astonishing number of convictions of natives for infractions of laws and regulations which involve no moral turpitude. There are 49,000 convictions under the Taxation Act, 42,000 convictions under past laws, 25,000 under municipal regulations, 20,000 under the Urban Area Act, 15,000 under Master and Servants' Act, 23,000 under native labor regulations and 60,000 under liquor regulations. A writer in the Cape Times calls this "the manufacture of native criminals."

From Guinea

Four powerful "Regulos," Brame-D' Jame, Boncó-Sanhá, Issufo and Dembo, of Portuguese Guinea, quellers of native rebellions and staunch champions of "Colonial Nationalism" visited the recent Industrial Show at Lisbon where in direct contact with the heads who lead Portugal, they added their influence to the Colonial Section of the exhibit, learned to know their rulers and promised to risk their blood and that of their people in the service of the "Mother Country."

Edward Wilmot Blyden

One Hundred Years ago, there was born in the Virgin Islands, while they were still subject to Denmark, a boy who became one of the greatest leaders of the Negro race.

At seventeen, Blyden tried to secure

education in the United States, but no university would admit him. He went to Liberia in 1851, where he studied and taught at Liberia College and travelled in Africa and the East. Here he gained a keen sympathy with the Mohammedan religion. He was twice a member of the Liberian Cabinet and for eight years Minister to England. In England, he became an honorary member of the Atheneum Club, one of the most aristocratic clubs of London. Becoming estranged from Liberia, he cast in his lot with the English Colony of Sierra Leone and there ended his days. His greatest work is "Christianity, Islam and the Negro Race."

Cloves

Zanzibar and Pemba are islands with one thousand square miles and 235,000 inhabitants. Fourteen per cent of these are Arabs, 79% Negroes and mulattoes, and 6% Indians. The Indians are the business men, the Arabs own large clove and cocoanut plantations' while the natives own smaller plantations and cultivate corn, rice, fruits and other crops.

WEST INDIES

The Caribbean

The *Forum* of Barbados voices the old demand that the British West Indies, including British Guiana and British Honduras, be federated into a free British dominion. It has been suggested that some of these colonies be ceded to the United States, and on the other hand, that they be put under the guardianship of Canada. Neither of these proposals has received much attention. If local jealousies could be overcome, a free colored dominion in the Caribbean would be possible.

Canal Zone

Racial conditions in the Canal Zone are not much better today than they were ten years ago. Housing conditions have improved but even now families of eight and ten occupy two rooms. Food has improved and the curriculum of the colored school is better, but there are still no high schools for Negroes, not even a Junior High School, and the segregation and the discrimination in other ways continue unabated.

Recent address of the Governor of the Virgin Islands:

Our problem in the Virgin Islands begins with the need of maintaining that the lives of black men are valuable, and that black people have inherent and inalienable rights. These things must be insisted upon despite the disclaimers and bigots; no progress is possible until this fundamental is established. The Negro has suffered great wrong and nothing that the white man can do will ever atone for it. As the past can not be atoned, we look steadfastly to the future and live in the present, careful to give justice and a fair chance. Though they have not asked me to say it, the people of the Virgin Islands want only fair play and a chance to work out their problems without prejudice.

It is to be borne in mind that the United States has a great obligation to the people of the Virgin Islands. We bought the Islands as a convenience for ourselves, as a defense base for the Panama Canal. We had been negotiating for the Islands since 1867, and when we finally bought them in 1917 it was because we believed them valuable. Though the Islands are not used as a peace-time base, their importance in case of war remains; they are the key of defense of the Panama Canal.

The population, according to the last census is 22,000, of whom 93 per cent are colored. Practically every person belongs to one of the several churches. Nearly everybody reads and writes. There are no beggars. The streets are clean, the houses are clean, the people clean. They are willing to do things for themselves; but they lack much to make them reasonably comfortable, and it is about that I am to speak.

The most important fact which the people of Continental United States need to know is this:

The people of the Virgin Islands are not to be bullied nor patronized.

The relation between the people of Continental United States and the people of the Virgin Islands must be that of a partnership, a partnership in working out a standard of living and opportunity which these newest members of Uncle Sam's family have a right to expect that the older members of the family will help them to achieve. The first striking fact about the people of the Virgin Islands is that they are poor.

The daily wages of the labor union in St. Croix is fifty-five cents. The pay to labor union members in St. Thomas who coal the ships is one and a half cents a basket.

House servants are paid $8 or $10 a month.

Such pensions as are paid to the very old and incapacitated are $4 a month.

Voters in the Virgin Islands are limited to men of 25 years who have an annual income of $300 a year. Only 908 men meet this property qualification—only 908 men have an income of $300 a year.

In St. Croix 25 per cent of the total income of the Island is spent for poor relief.

Many of the Virgin Islanders are fine, educated, upright men and women, but the mass of them are poor, and lacking in sufficient motives to "own their own homes and have other comforts of modern civilization for which people find it worth while to toil."

The important question is: Do we want to leave these people where they are? Are we willing to allow ancient prejudice against color to prevent these people, whose property we acquired, and to whom we owe a tremendous responsibility, to live without our cooperation?

BOOKS

American Minority Peoples. By Donald Young. Harpers. $3.50

A study of prejudice, immigrants, Negroes and Indians:

"Let us assume that you, the reader, are convinced of the illogical basis of the present group of prejudices, of the terrific human costs paid for the privilege of despising and hating our neighbors, and of the futility of any attempt to maintain racial integrity. Are you, then, willing to cast aside racial prejudices and dine with a Negro, admit an Oriental to your family circle, or work for a Jew? If you chance to belong to some minority which sneers at and resents the discriminations of those who consider themselves your superiors because of an accident of birth, can you accept all other minorities or even persons of old American white stock on even terms? If you believe that you possess complete tolerance, is it not perhaps that you are in the unusual position of being secure in your economic and social status, or that you are deluding yourself into the belief that you accept all men on their individual merits because certain difficult situations have never arisen in your life? If the answers to these questions are embarrassing to an honest desire to reconcile knowledge and behavior, remember that man is not a free agent and that logic does not rule the world.

God's Angry Man. By Leonard Ehrlich. Simon and Schuster. $2.50

A tremendous biography of John Brown in novel form. Read the dialog and clash between Frederick Douglass and Brown on the Harper's Ferry plan. Douglass pleads:

"If it would do good! If it would do good for my people this minute I would die. I swear it, Brown! But we're worth more living!"

"Sometimes you're worth more dead . . . Speak against my plan, Douglass. You called it mad."

He sat down upon a rock, looking bitterly into the dust at his feet. Kagi and the young Negro were tight still. Douglass began pleading in earnestness:

"Brown, you believe I'm your friend? You believe I want to do what's right?"

"I believe you, Douglass," the old man said, not looking up.

"Then listen to me, Brown! . . . Ten years ago you had a plan for running off slaves. I was against it then, because I believed in peace. Now, I'm for it because I believe in blood. And I came here to see you, thinking the plan was the same, wanting to do my share. And I find you instead with another scheme, altogether different, fatal to all our hopes! God, Brown! Can't you realize what you're doing? You'd be attacking the United States Government! It would be treason! The whole country would turn against us! The whole movement would be set back fifty years!"

Now old Brown got up, dark as a cloud.

"Treason! Government! Words, only words! It's the kind of thing I've been hearing always, the kind of thing I'm sick to death of hearing! Treason, caution, government, laws! Blast them all to hell!"

"Prize Sermons." (Macmillan.) $2.00

Twenty-five ministers preach. One is colored, W. O. Carrington of the Main Street A.M.E. Zion Church, Hartford. He talks of a "door opened in heaven."

"This is the hope of a confused and tottering world, for it carries the promise and potency of that perfect state of which men dream and for which earnest and faithful souls are content to labor and sacrifice, until the day break and the shadows flee away."

We wonder!

Postscript
by W. E. B. DuBois

OUR RATE OF INCREASE

THE growth of the Negro population in the United States has been an astonishing phenomenon, especially when we remember that in 1790, when there were only three-fourths of a million Negroes in the country, it was the generally accepted fact that without a slave trade Negroes could not survive. What happened was that slaves without a slave trade became more valuable and with cotton culture their value rose still further, so that they were fed adequately and their breeding systematically encouraged. The result was that the Negro population has increased as follows:

Negro Population, 1790–1930

1790	757,208	1870	4,880,009
1800	1,002,037	1880	6,580,793
1810	1,377,808	1890	7,488,676
1820	1,771,656	1900	8,833,994
1830	2,328,642	1910	9,827,763
1840	2,873,648	1920	10,463,131
1850	3,633,808	1930	11,891,143
1860	4,441,830		

This means that each ten years the rate of increase of the Negroes has been:

	%		%
1790–1800	32.3	1860–1870	9.9
1800–1810	37.5	1870–1880	34.9
1810–1820	28.6	1880–1890	13.5
1820–1830	31.4	1890–1900	18.0
1830–1840	23.4	1900–1910	11.2
1840–1850	26.6	1910–1920	6.5
1850–1860	22.1	1920–1930	13.6

It will be noticed that the rate has decreased. Just how much it has decreased, we do not know. The census figures are evidently inaccurate. The increase was smaller between 1860–1870 than between 1850–1860, but it was hardly reduced 50%; and so again the increase between 1910–1920 is officially reported as 6½%, a ridiculous figure. In fact, in most states where Negroes live, accurate birth statistics are not kept. The only figures that give any true picture of our birth rate are the following, and they go only to 1910:

Year	Children Under 5 per 1,000 Women 15 to 44 Years of Age		
	Number		
	Negro	White	Excess of Negro over white
1850	741	659	82
1860	724	675	49
1870	692	610	82
1880	760	586	174
1890	621	517	104
1900	582	508	74
1910	519	484	35

It is however clear that our birth rate is falling, just as the birth rate of all civilized peoples. It is probably falling faster in our case because of migration and the economic stress of the last few years. Our solicitude, however, is not for the number of children, but their quality, their health, the provision for their upbringing and education. Most of our increase today comes from the thoughtless peons of the black belt, while the better educated and most prosperous city groups are not reproducing themselves. This must be changed and careful thought and guidance given to the increase of the Negro race, particularly in quality.

OUR HEALTH

OUR death rate is without the slightest doubt a death rate due to *poverty* and *discrimination*.

What little racial factor is present is too small to be taken into account. The scientific validity of such studies is utterly vitiated by ignoring not only the social condition and environment of those measured, but by classing all persons of Negro descent as belonging to the "Negro" race no matter what their percentage of white or Indian blood. Moreover, the majority of such "scientists" has been distinctly prejudiced and determined to prove an already assumed case.

As a problem of *poverty* our death rate can ultimately be brought down to normal size only as our income is increased. There are no reliable figures as to the average income of Negro families but it is certain that their average is far below the minimum which social agencies have from time to time established. What shall we do about our low wage? Our inadequate income?

Meantime, there are certain matters we can stress even in our poverty:

1. Fresh air.

2. More nourishing food with less hot bread and fried greasy meat; with more vegetables, eggs, milk and greens.

3. Cleanliness in body and in crowded homes; in clothes.

4. Sleep, adequate in length and quiet.

5. The systematic use of physicians, dentists and hospitals; not simply to recover from disease but to prevent illness; especially the use of hospitals for births, severe illnesses and necessary operations.

On the other hand, an improvement in our present habits with regard to air, sleep, food, clothes and medical attention, and even increased income will not entirely settle our problem of sickness and death, so long as *race discrimination* continues on the lines in which we see it today. Even for those of us who are able to pay, hospital doors are today half-closed in our faces; parks, swimming pools and recreation centers often will not admit us; projects for improved housing seldom include us; and available food supply, particularly in cities, is vitiated by the custom of dumping the worst food at the highest prices into Negro districts; and police and sanitary control of our dwelling districts is universally neglected.

Finally, there can be no doubt that the atmosphere of discrimination and insult and dislike acts as a general depressant, particularly on the young people of the Negro race. In such competitions as the Atwater-Kent auditions and the national oratorical contests and the competitions for scholarships and prizes, Negroes are continually made to realize that merit with a dark skin has great difficulty in winning. The resultant inferiority complex and even counsels of despair make for lack of stamina and resistance.

Here, then, is our problem: Better *income;* better *use* of our present income; a frontal act upon *race discrimination* and a gospel of *defiant hope*.

HARLEM HOSPITAL

SEVERAL times in several years the affairs of Harlem Hospital, New York City, have reached the world's ears. Much misapprehension and mystification have arisen therefrom and with our usual wish to lay the basic facts before our readers, we set down the essential truth.

Dr. Louis T. Wright is one of the best trained physicians in the United States. He took his degree at Harvard; served as Captain overseas in the World War; is Police Surgeon of the City of New York, with rank of Inspector, and Secretary of the Board of Control of Harlem Hospital.

Harlem Hospital is one of the largest

city hospitals of New York, and while in the center of the Negro population, serves white and colored persons; is supported by city funds; has 400 beds and 160 physicians on its staff and 150 nurses.

Louis Wright is a passionate, uncompromising, outspoken believer in efficiency and recognition regardless of color. He fights with equal vehemence discrimination on account of color, and the excuse of color to obtain recognition for mediocrity and inefficiency. He began years ago to fight for the equal recognition of Negro physicians on the staff of the Harlem Hospital and also to repudiate any efforts to appoint Negroes to the staff simply because they were colored.

In 1930, after 12 years of effort, he secured from Mayor Walker and Ferdinand Morton, district Tammany leader of colored Harlem, the right to appoint 50 colored physicians to the staff of Harlem Hospital. He found himself in a double fight. The head of the hospital system of New York was doggedly opposed; the white physicians about to be displaced led a bitter fight to retain their sinecures, and last but not least, every colored physician in Harlem naturally wanted to be appointed. In every community like Harlem, there are old and well-known physicians of wide influence but who are behind in the latest technique; have ceased to study and learn and are not amenable to modern hospital discipline. To fill Harlem Hospital with such dead weight was to play directly into the hand of every "Nigger hater" in the land, and "prove" the inability of the Negro physician to measure up to modern, exacting standards. The selection, therefore, of the colored members of the Harlem staff called for technical knowledge, flint-like determination and invited personal attack and inuendo of every kind with scant opportunity of adequate reply.

This thankless, heartbreaking duty, Louis Wright has assumed. He chose his physicians by a high, inflexible standard in the face of abuse and calumny. He dismissed those who did not measure up despite their influence and newspaper abuse, and today as a result, he is facing "investigation" on demand of colored physicians before that very hospital head who opposed any Negro appointee to any position in Harlem Hospital!

"Can you beat it?"

THE DU BOIS LITERARY PRIZE

IT is the feeling of the Nominating Committee of the W. E. B. Du Bois Literary Prize that the first award made should be to the author of a work of such indisputable literary merit that insofar as is humanly possible a serious reception of the award by critics and the general public will be assured. It is their opinion that to commence with what might be called a weak or makeshift award of this important prize would be construed in some quarters almost as a confession that in the field of competition, work of first rate importance could not be found; and would tend to discredit further awards in succeeding years, even when they were made for literary productions of greater merit.

Therefore, with the advice and consent of the Donor, the Nominating Committee decided this summer to make no nominations for the year 1932 in the Class of Prose Fiction for which it had been announced that the prize would be given this year.

The Nominating Committee is now considering works of Prose Non-fiction published between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1932, for the 1933 prize. In this they are following the procedure laid down in the original announcement; next year they will consider Poetry and the year after will turn again to Prose Fiction.

This statement is made at the request of the Donor and Committee to make clear our position to the interested public.

OLIVER LAFARGE, *Trustee*

TOWARD A NEW RACIAL PHILOSOPHY

THE CRISIS plans the following program of discussion in its future numbers.

MARCH ..... Work
Depression, Capitalism and Karl Marx.

APRIL ..... Occupations
Careers open to Negroes; in labor, art, business and professions.

MAY ..... Income
The "Class Struggle" of the Black Proletariat and Bourgeoise.

JUNE .....Government and Law
Revolution in America by vote and action.

JULY.....Crime and Indigence
Punishment, Charity and the Black Proletariat.

AUGUST ..... Education
Schools, Propaganda and the Press.

SEPTEMBER...Race Discrimination
The dictatorship of a Black Proletariat.

OCTOBER.....Society and Home
Problems of life, social integration and human contact.

NOVEMBER .....Race Pride
The scope and function of group loyalty in the modern world.

DECEMBER ..... Religion
Problems of Right and Wrong, ideals, sacrifice and dogma.

IT IS A GIRL

A NENT my December editorial one writes:

"A daughter, our only child in seven years of marriage was born December 9th. My wife read your editorial so many times in the last week before going to hospital that she had memorized most of it. Both of us thank you, and wish for you long years of happiness."

I am minded, therefore, to add: Do your friends all say. "Too bad it wasn't a boy?" If they do, listen and reply:

The ancient idea that boys are intrinsically and naturally better than girls is a relic of barbarism that dies a hard death. We must, however, insist on reminding ourselves that the idea is uncivilized and pre-historic and rooted in a day when women were owned and men their owners by force or theft. Many things still remind us of that stage of culture: the loss of a woman's name by her marriage; the persistent idea that a married woman should not have a career; and the older opposition to woman suffrage. In other words, the continued inferiority of women in work and wage and certain phases of social esteem is at the bottom of this supposed preference for boy children. And this is especially pronounced among primitive and ignorant people.

On the other hand there are certain distinct advantages in girls. They contribute to the home, in the first ten or fifteen fateful years, far more than boys. They become the intimate and loving part of its organism, its work and play and decoration. They are educated and trained in the home by parents and chosen guests, while the boy, despite every effort, gets his chief training on the streets and even in the gutter. The girl stays tame while the boy wanders wild and even in the re-creation of life, it is the Mother not the Father who counts most and this all ancient civilizations—Egypt, India and West Africa—knew.

Be glad it's a girl and make life wider and safer and more equal in burden for all girls because of this one.

DODGING THE ISSUE

THE only comment which the Atlanta Commission on Interracial Cooperation has on the tragedy of the share-croppers of Alabama is a quotation from a Negro newspaper against "militant resistance":

"Interviews with representative Negro leaders here and in Alabama reveal the fact that they are in complete agreement with the views expressed. Being a minority group in numbers, resources, and power, the Negro has nothing to gain by violence, they hold, but, on the contrary, everything to lose, including his life. What is even more tragic, they point out, is the fact that violence inevitably brings suf-

(*Continued on page 46, column 2*)

ADVERTISING PAGES REMOVED

N.A.A.C.P.

(Continued from page 35)

Okmulgee county, where the case will be tried sometime during the January 1933 term.

To date the Negroes of Oklahoma have contributed $298.15 to the fund. This added to the $100 sent by the National office, makes a total of $398.15. Every cent of this money has been accounted for in a published list run weekly in the columns of the *Black Dispatch.*

The attorneys in the case, State Senator W. N. Redwine and Judge E. P. Hill, have been able to assemble evidence which causes them to feel that the defendant, Jess Hollins, is innocent of the crime charged against him.

I believe that the very questionable record made by the Communist in this case is sufficient to warrant every intelligent Negro in the thought that the indiscriminate collecting of defense funds by irresponsible persons of any race, should not be countenanced or condoned. In this particular case it amounted to what might aptly be termed a racket. Negroes everywhere would do well to look for their legal succor and protection within the confines of their already constituted N.A.A.C.P.

ROSCOE DUNJEE.
President, Oklahoma N.A.A.C.P.

THE SOVIET FILM

(Continued from page 37)

tions. After that date there was nothing to do but to postpone work for this year.

"Black and White" is on the calendar of productions of Meschrabpom-Film for 1933, with work to begin between June and August. Those members of our group who returned to the United States are invited to return to the Soviet Union to participate in the film, with the probable addition of others.

Another point which should be clarified is the matter of confusion of Meschrabpom-Film with the Soviet government. Meschrabpom-Film is not a soviet but an international organization, the Workers' International Relief, with international headquarters in Berlin. There are American, German, French, British and other national divisions of this organization. We were invited to the Soviet Union by Meschrabpom-Film and all our subsequent relations were with this organization. Consequently, to confuse the actions of Meschrabpom-Film in postponing the picture with any action on the part of the Soviet government is to consciously distort the truth of the matter.

It is extremely ironical and unfortunate that four Negroes, who, for the first time in their lives enjoyed complete equality in Soviet Russia, should walk into the trap of becoming the weapon against the Soviet Union of those capitalist forces that oppress them in America.

POSTSCRIPT

(Continued from page 45)

fering and peril to multitudes in no way responsible. They believe communist organizers are seeking to use the Negro merely as a fagot to light the fires of political revolution, and that Negroes should be too wise to let themselves be sacrificed."

This is a pitiful dodging of the issue. When in God's name did American Negroes need to have non-resistance preached to them?

The point that the decent white South must face is: How long is the sheriff's posse, recruited from the white mob, going to be permitted to be the willing and pliant tool of Southern Capital, Credit, Extortion and Graft? And how long are black men going to be shot in the back running for the "crime" of defending their own homes against legal thieves and marauders?

What has this elementary matter of simple justice and decency to do with Communism or Methodism or the Integral Calculus? Why dodge and hide behind Russia every time a cowardly Southern mob kills a black man? I believe in Peace. I shudder at Revolution. But when in 1906 the Atlanta mob began killing Negroes wholesale, I went and bought a repeating shot-gun and loaded it with buckshot. I have got it yet.

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